Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPT. 5, 1843. NUMBER 12[illegible]

EDITED BY

HAMPTON & M'DOWELL.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the term paid for will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than these above rates, owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office where will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.



COPARTNERSHIP.

DRS. P. C. CALDWELL and THOMAS HARRIS, have formed a copartnership in the practice of medicine under the firm of Caldwell & Harris, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. They return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them during their long practice in this community, and hope, by prompt and untiring attention to practice in all the branches of their profession, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

Charlotte, May 16—12f

Notice.

THE undersigned has appointed Maj. ZENAS A. GRIER, his attorney in fact, for managing the affairs of the estate of the late Samuel B. McComb. Persons owing said estate will please make settlement with Maj. Grier, and those having claims against the same, must present them to him according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MATTHEW B. McCOMB,
Executor of S. B. McComb.

March 23, 1843. 5...F

Thomas Trotter

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July , 1843. 19::TF

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber about two months since in the County of Cabarrus, two dun colored milch COWS and a spotted (red and white) steer. The cows have no ear marks, but the steer has a slit in the right ear. Any information as to the whereabouts of these Cattle, given at the Office of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, or to James Chatham, in Cabarrus county, will be thankfully received, and the former suitably rewarded.

JOSEPH CATHEY.

August 27, 184 . 25::3w.

Pocket-book Stolen.

$20 Reward.

ON the night of the 25th inst., while encamped on the main road four miles north of Charlotte, some person stole from his pocket while a sleep, the subscriber's pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, (the kind of bills not recollected) and some papers—among them, two notes on H. T. Sloan, one for about $24, and the other for about $6; a note on William Kennedy for about $65, all of recent date, and several other notes and papers not recollected. The public are cautioned not to trade for any of said notes and papers, and I will give a Reward of $20 for the recovery of the Pocket-Book and papers, with information sufficient to apprehend and convict the thief. Information may be given to the editor of the Jeffersonian.

ELIAS TURNER.

August 27, 184 26...F

RUNAWAY—$[illegible] Reward.

ELOPED from the [illegible]rs, on the night of the 3d inst., two negroes—LITTLETON, about 28 years old, a large black man, about 6 feet high, has rather a down-cast look when spoken to. He was well dressed when he left. Also, EMILY, a black girl, went with Lyttleton. Emily is a smart girl, of delicate form, about 17 years old, and was also well dressed when she left. They will doubtless endeavor to get to Ohio, or Illinois, or some other free State, and probably after they reach Asheville, N. C., will travel in day-light. Fifty dollars will be given for Lyttleton and ten dollars for Emily, if taken up and lodged in Jail, so that we get them again. Information may be directed to Bellair, Lancaster District, S. C.

MARGARET HAGINS,
JOSEPH HAGINS.

August 25, 184 . 25-F

$10 Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst., a negro boy named PETER. Said boy is about 14 years old, dark complected, stoutly built, with heavy eye-brows. He went off in his shirt sleeves with woollen pantaloons and heavy cotton shirt, and bea[illegible]-headed. He was raised in the neighborhood of Cher[illegible]w, S. C., and may endeavor to get there again. I will give five dollars for said boy's apprehension, if taken in this County, and ten dollars if taken out of it, and secured so that I get him again.

A. A. KENNEDY.

Charlotte, 27th August, 1843. 26...F



POETRY.

AT THE EVENING TIME IT SHALL BE LIGHT.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Walk with the Lord at morn,
When every scene is fair,
While opening buds and thoughts adorn,
And fragrance fills the air;
Before the rosy dawn awake,
And in thy being's pride,
Thy first young blush of beauty make,
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord of noon,
When fervid suns are high,
And Pleasure with her treacherous boon
Allureth Manhood's eye;
Then, with a diamond shield of prayer,
Thy soul's oppressors meet,
And crush the thorn of sin and care
That binds the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
When twilight dews descend,
And nature seems a shroud to weave,
As for some smitten friend;
While slow the moments glide,
On mournful wing away,
Press closer, closer, to His side,
For he shall be our stay.

Even shouldst thou linger still
Till midnight spreads its pall,
And age laments with bosom chill,
Its buried early life all,
Thy withered eyes a signal bright,
Beyond the grave shall see.
For ne who maketh darkness light,
Thy God shall walk with thee.

MORAL COSMETICS.

Ye, who would save your features florid,
Little limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead,
From age's devastation horrid,
Adopt this plan—
'Twill make in climates, cold or torrid,
A hale old man:

Avoid, in youth, luxurious diet;
Restrain the passions' lawles riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship pleasure,
But find your richest dearest treasure,
In books, friends, music, polished leisure;
The mind, not sense,
Make the sole scale by which ye measure
Your opulence.

This is the solace—this the science,
Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance,
That disappoints not man's reliance,
Whate'er his state:
But challenges, with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

[*New Monthly Magazine for May.*

CHILDREN PLAYING.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

"Play on! play on! I am with you there,
In the midst of your weary ring;
I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,
And the rush of the breathless swing;
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,
And whoop the smothered call,
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,
And I care not for the fall."

MISCELLANY.

AN IRISH "SKIRMISH."

Mrs. Elinor Donovan, a tidy, good looking little dame, but whose natural beauty was sadly obscured by a pair of artificial black eyes, appeared in court to prefer a charge of assault against one *Misther Patrick Early*, whom she described as "nebor an' first cousin by her great-gran' mother's side."—There was a cross warrant against Mrs Donovan's husband at the suit of Mr. Early, and both were disposed of at the same time. Each of the parties was attended by a host of witnesses, and all of them, principals included, exhibited usual unequivocal tokens of an Emerald "skrimage," not one of them being minus a black eye, or some other conspicuous disfigurement of the "human face divine."

"Yer hanner's worschips," began Mrs. Donovan, after devoutly blessing herself, and giving the Testament a hearty smack, "Yer hanner, it was on Tchuesday the last as was, I was sittin' in me own room, conversin' wid Nelly Nowlan about old times, an' the like, an' saisonin' the discourse wid a dhrop of comfort, and the pitaties boillin' for me husband's bit av dinner whin who should kum in but Masther Pathrick here. "An," sis he, "God save all here," ses he. "A' ye're wellkim Pathrick," ses I, for I see'd as he'd been havin' a dhrop, an' I thought it betther to be civil. "An' maybe, Nelly," ses he, "ye'll be afther lindin' me the loan of a shillin' this mornin,' ses he, quite coaxing. "Errah, thin," ses I, "d'ye think I carry the fourlaved shamrock about me," ses I, "that I should have so much money, an' it only the beginnin' of the week," ses I. "Begor," ses he, "I must have it, Nelly," ses he. "O baderskin," sis I, spaking civil all the while, ,where'ud I get it; an' be the same token,l' ses I, "meself'ud be obleeged to ye if ye'd pay me the fippence ye owe me, ses I, "an owld debt's betther nor an old grudge anny day," ses I, when up he jumps an' med no more to do but hot me a cruel poulthouge betwane me two eyes that sent me sprawlin on the flure; and then me husband kem in, an' then I screeched "murther" for the bare life of me, an' thin the nebors kem in, an' thin they all began fightin' like mad, an' thin—but meself disremembers all the rest of it, yer hanner."

Mrs. Nelly Nowlan was then called upon to supply the *hiatus* occasioned by Mrs. Donovan's want of recollection, and she confirmed her statement as far as it went.

"An' whin Pat Early," continued Mrs. Nowlan, "when he struck Nelly Donovan an' when her husband kum in an' when the nebors kum in, there was a regular skrimmage amongst us all, an—'

The Magistrate—And you took part in it I suppose?

"Troth its meself as did that same, yer worschip," said Mrs. Donovan smiling, "an' why shouldn't I?"

"An' didn't you pelt me with the boilin' praties?" asked Mr. Early, 'an thin didn't you whack me on the pot and sind me clane over the bannisthers? Come now, ye're on yer blessed oath, Nelly Nowlan?"

"Faith I did," returned Nelly, "an' divle a lie I'll tell about it."

"An' didn't you heave the kittle of boilin wather at Tim Callaghan, an' the three-legged stool that hot him in the mouth an' med him swally all his teath at ones?"

"Musha, my boy O," chuckled Mrs. Nowlan, "I don't deny it, an' I hope they sat aisy on his stomach."

"E thin, may the divle dhrive ye to Limerick for that same!" shouted a voice from the body of the court, the possessor of which voice was instantly ejected.

Mrs. Nowland went on to say, in her own way, that the fight became general, that pots, kettles, and crockery flew about, and that, eventually, the whole of the belligerents rolled down stairs from the top to the bottom, where they lay kicking, fighting, and biting each other for some minutes, until some more peaceful neighbors came in and separated them.

Several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant, who as usual, swore stoutly for their own party.

Mr. Early, in his defence, declared that it was the Donovans that commenced the skrimmage, and that he had been "blisther'd an' scalded, and kilt entirely by the boilin' hot ptuaties," and that he was the harmlessest, civilest, and quietest crathure on the face of this blessed airth;" and called several witnesses, who, however, in their zeal proved too much, and therefore added to, rather than diminished the force of the complainant's testimony.

The magistrate endeavored to extract from the witness some idea of the real origin of the affair, when one of them said he believed there was an owld grudge betune the Donovans an' the Earlys, an' whenever they kem fornenst each other there was sure to be a fight.

The case against Mrs. Donovan's husband was then heard.

The Magistrate—Well, Mr. Early, it is proved that you committed a brutal and unprovoked assault on Mrs. Donovan. The wonder to me is that you people don't kill one another in these fights. I fine you 20s for the assault.

"Yerrah, yer hanner," exclaimed Mr. Early, is it me to pay twinty shillings? Ye might as well ask the Hill ov Howth to dance a hornpipe!"

The Magistrate—Then you go to prison for a month.

"Throth, it's meself," said Mr. Donovan smiling and bobbing his head; "it's meself that's greatly obleeged to yer hanner for seein' justice done betune us."

The Magistrate—And you, Mr. Donovan, must find good bail to keep the peace for two months, or remain in prison for that time.

"More power an' long life to yer worschip," shouted one of the Early party. "Be dad, that's aiqual justice, any how! Dan's own self couldn't have done better!"

For once, the Magistrate's decision appeared to give satisfaction to both sides! !

The Mirage.—Another phenomenon of the desert is the *mirage*. This is an illusion, producing the most cruel disappointment to those who traverse the dry and sandy plains, as it assumes precisely the appearances most calculated to delight the traveller, and to seduce him from his way. Sometimes he sees before him a fine lake; but if, in the eagerness of thirst and heat, he hastens toward it, the margin seems to retire, so that the surface of the water, as he advances becomes narrower, and at last disappears altogether; but the whole appearance may be again exhibited before him at the same distance as that at which it was first observed. All this time the impatient traveller will seem to those who have remained behind, to have reached the margin, to have entered the lake, and to have forded it to the other side. Or again, there may seem to be the fair similitude of green oasis, with its tufted palms, traversed by a broad river. In such cases, the bushes or other objects which may be on the margin reflected in it, but it has something like the ripple of water; and, in such instances as the first, is streaked by those numerous shining patches observable on the lakes when viewed from a distance. The best prepared travellers are unable to resist the force of this illusion, or to believe that which they see to be unreal. The cruel mockery of such an appearance in the midst of these arid steppes, may in some degree be conceived, but not properly appreciated without actual experience.

This phenomenon is very common, even on the skirts of the desert, and must have been tolerably well known to the Hebrews. They called it by the name *serab* (the desert water,) which it still bears among the Arabs, who, as well as the Persians, often use it by a fine metaphor, to express disappointed hope. To this one prophet seems to allude when he asks, "Wilt thou be altogether unto me as unreal water?" And there is every reason to conclude that Isaiah draws his beautiful metaphors from the apparent effects thus exhibited in the desert, when he foretells the glories of the Messiah's reign in the glowing language which a poet of our own has not unworthily imitated:

"The swan in barren deserts with surprise.
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And stars amid the thirsty wilds to hear
New falls of water murmuring in his ear.
On rifted rocks, the dragons' late abodes,
The green reed trembles, and the bulrush nods;
Wide sandy valleys, late perplexed with thorn,
The spiry fir, and shapely box adorn;
To leafless shrubs the flowery palms succeed,
And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed."

Newspapers.—Dr. Johnson, when in the fulness of years and knowledge, said, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I should have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

The Black Horse.—We were much amused a few days since, with hearing the anecdotes of an old soldier, who was one of the defenders of our city during the late war. He states that whilst his regiment was being formed for battle, and each individual mind was bent on the importance of the event about to transpire, an old man, with a remarkably red face, and white hair, came riding up the line on a very large black horse. His appearance was that of one of our sturdy Dutch farmers from York county, which he proved to be on further inquiry. The horse on which he was mounted was unusually large, heavy and black, and seemed conscious that he was bearing one whose pockets, patriotism, and importance was sufficient to command respect. He drew up his heavy charger a few paces from where my informant stood, and was immediately recognized by two ruddy looking young men, who stood near me, and who immediately recognized him as their father. The first salutation was from the old farmer—"Well, boys, you is dare, I see. Now you is going to fight for your country—dat's right—so did your farther at Yorktown, and since dat I have earned two of the finest farms in York county, which I intend for you; but if you disgrace yourselves as cowards, don't come home to my house any more—for the farms shall not be yours—I'll give them both to Kit. Good bye, boys, good bye."—*Baltimore Republican.*

"Mother changes her mind."—Perhaps in no way do mothers more effectually destroy their own influence with children, and injure them, than from neglecting to practice decision. The following little fact will illustrate the pernicious influence of this course of conduct.

A little girl remarked a short time since that beaver hats were quite fashionable, and that she would have one. "Have you forgotten," said I, "that your mother yesterday remarked that the hat you wore last winter is quite neat, and that she did not intend to encourage extravagance, and a love of fashion in a little girl?" "Ah, well," replied she, "no matter for that—mother said that our Susan should not go to Miss W's. party the other evening, because she was very much afraid there would be dancing there; but when sister cried about it and made a fuss, mother consented to let her go, and bought her a new pair of shoes and pretty blue scarf to wear. Besides, I am quite sure it is quite right to wish to have a fashionable hat to go to church in, and I'll tease mother to buy me one. And I know that I shall get it—for mother often changes her mind."

A Quaker Answer.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feeling had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls *love?*"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth: I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one—I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

What is the most perfect government?—"That," said Bias, "where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor."

"That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested."

"That," said Pittacus, "where dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never the base."

"That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

"That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators."

"But that," said Solon, "where an insult done to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole community."

Grumbling.—Three sailors were preparing for a short excursion, when it appeared that one of the trio could not sport appropriate shoes and stockings for such a party. Out of the abundance of the others he was supplied—one furnishing shoes, the other stockings. When they had reached the place of rendezvous for sailors—the hall where music and other et ceteras for dancing are provided—it so chanced that the one in borrowed plumes affronted the owner of the shoes he wore. "Come, blast you!" cried he, "don't you kick *my* shoes all out on this sandy floor!" "Oh, come, Jack," said the owner of the stockings, interposing, "what did you want to kick up a bloody row and expose him for? Never you mind what he says, Bill; kick his shoes to Madras, and dance in *my stockings* as long as you like!"

Going in Partnership.—A western man, who for aught that we know to the contrary, might have been from the Devil's Fork on the Arkansas, was treading the upper deck of a steamer, with measured strides, on which chained to a post, almost in his path, was an ugly, ill natured cur, who as the man passed, would growl, show his teeth, and snap at him.—"Stranger," says he, at last, when his patience was exhausted, "I should like to *own an interest* in this here dog, and if I didn't shoot *my share fo him*, d—n my eyes"

She who makes her husband and her children happy, says Goldsmith, who reclaims the one from vice and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of her eye.

Beautiful Simile.—As the water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter, so those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be *frozen* by adversity.

"I am afraid of the lightning," murmured a pretty woman, during a thunder-storm. "Well you may be," sighed a despairing adorer, "when your heart is steel."

Spare Minutes.—Spare minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true, as well as a striking line, when he affirmed that—"Sands made the mountain, moments made the year." Of all the portions of our life, the spare minutes are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden.

Moderate Spirit Drinking.—The following instructive anecdote appears in the Isle of [illegible] "Temperance Guardian," in a letter from Mr. Towle.

When stationed in the Bath circuit, I was introduced into the company of an aged man, who I understood to have been intimate with Mr. Wesley, and once a useful local preacher. We entered into conversation about Mr. Wesley's times, when, among other things he observed:

"On one occasion, when Mr. Wesley dined with me, after dinner, I prepared a little brandy and water. On perceiving this, with an air of surprise he cried—

"What, my brother, what's that? do you drink spirits?"

"It is brandy," said I; "my digestion is so bad, I am obliged to take a little after dinner."

"How much do you take?" said he, let me see."

"Only about a table spoonful."

"Truely," said he, "that is not much; one spoonful will soon lose its effect, and then you will take two; from two you will get to a full glass and that in like manner, by habituating yourself to it, will lose its effect, and then you will take two glasses, and so on, till, in the end, perhaps you will become a drunkard. O, my brother, take care what you do."

Happy had it been for that man if he had taken the timely warning of his good friend Wesley.—But, alas! he trifled with his little drops, until he actually did become a drunkard, ruined his reputation, and at the very time I had the interview with him he was a poor, old miserable backslider, apparently within a few years of his grave.

ANECDOTE OF CHARLES LAMB

Charles Lamb was at one part of his life ordered to the sea-side for the benefit of bathing; but not possessing strength of nerve sufficient to throw himself into the water, he necessarily yielded his small person up to the discretion of two men to plunge him. On the first morning, having prepared for immersion, he placed himself, not without trepidation, between these two officiates, meaning to give the previously requisite instructions which the particular case required, but, from the very agitated state he was in, from terror of what he might suffer from a "sea change," his unfortunate impediment of speech became greater than usual, and his infirmity prevented his directions being as plain as was necessary. Stooping, he [illegible] with an arm, either elbow, he began, 'I-I-I'm to be dipped!' The men answered the ready instruction with a ready "Yes, sir," and in they soused him. As soon as he rose, and could regain a portion of his last breath, he stammered out as before, "I-I-I'm to be dipped!" Another hearty "Yes, sir," and down he went a second time. Again he rose, and then with a struggle (to which the men were too much used on such occasions to heed) he made an effort for freedom, but, not succeeding, he ejaculated as at first, "I-I-I'm to be di-ipped!" "Yes, sir," and to the bottom he went again; when Lamb, rising for the third time to the surface, shouted out with desperate energy, "O-o-only *once!*"

An honest Boy.—That "honesty is the best policy" was illustrated some years since, under the following circumstances, detailed by the Rochester Democrat: "A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for his sick sister and her children, when he found a pocket-wallet containing 50 dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family was pinched with want. The boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed his good resolution; the pocket-book was advertised, and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the $50 to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward—to the mind, if not to the pocket."

Food of the Chinese.—Monyen's "Voyage round the World," furnishes the following paragraph: "The Chinese eat almost everything that comes to hand. Upon the streets of the city, but particularly on the large square before the factories, a number of birds are daily exposed for sale, which, amongst us, have not yet gained much reputation for flavor; among others, hawks, owls, eagles, and crows. To a European, nothing can have a more laughable effect than to see the Chinese arrive with a carrying pole, supporting two bird-cages, which contain dogs and cats, instead of birds. A small sort of a spaniel, appeared to us to be most in request; they sit quite downcast in their temporary dwellings when they are brought to market; while the cats make a dreadful squalling, as if conscious of their fate. The flesh of these last, when they are well fed, is much esteemed in China, and they are often seen on the tables of the rich. Other Chinese bring upon their carry-pole many dozen of rats, which are drawn quite clean; and like pigs in our country, when they have been opened, are hung up by means of a cross piece of wood through the hind legs. The rows of rats look very nice, but they are only eaten by the poor."

The "New York Washington Monument Society," incorporated at the last session of the State Legislature, have adopted the plan of a monument.—It is that of a Pentagon, 68 feet in diameter, forming a rotunda of the interior 40 feet in diameter, and forty feet high; to be finished in the Gothic style of architecture, with projecting buttresses, at each angle of 25 by 34 feet, and 43 feet high; also, two octagon turrets at the angles of the buttresses 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 68 feet high from the walk to the top of the crochets. In each buttress there will be a room well lighted by three pointed Gothic windows; and fitted up for a free library, which will contain 400,000 volumes. [illegible] it will contain the History and Memorials of the Revolution; with a gallery, communicating with each room, for busts and historical paintings.

The estimated cost of the erection of this magnificent structure is not to exceed $400,000. It is to be raised by contributions of one dollar [illegible] upwards from the people of the United States.

Political.

From the Old Dominion.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

It is well known to most of our readers, that Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church, is alike distinguished for his piety and talents. In a late number of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, we find a letter written by him, replete with sound sentiments, from which we make the following extract:

"The failure of so many banks has so far destroyed public confidence, that even those institutions which yet remain are able to do but little business. Paper money is, therefore, pretty much out of use in many portions of Mississippi; gold and silver formed the circulation in many parts of the State last winter. I am not going to discuss the doctrine of bank or no bank—because that is aside from my habits of thought or speech. With political discussions or partisan strifes I have nothiug to do; but there are certain aspects of this question which forced themselves upon my observation, to which I would pay a brief passing notice. First, the substitution of gold and silver for the pretty pictures which had circulated as money aforetime, has removed one cause of restless and feverish suspicion. A man is not afraid to receive money in the morning, for fear it will be worthless before night; nor does he apprehend, as I have often done, in passing through this country, that his money will be out of date in travelling twenty miles. Confidence in the currency of the country is a very important element in the promotion of individual and neighborhood confidence. To be sure, the value of property has increased; or, more probably, it has settled at its real and proper standard: but this very thing may work good for the country. The people, losing sight of growing rich at once, will be content with God's method of getting property. Having given up the notion of being nabobs, they will learn to be content with that independence which results from industry and economy. They will turn their attention to home improvements and home comfort; their negro houses will be comfortable, and the feeding and clothing will improve. Instead of depending on others for their bread and their meat, they will avail themselves of their many advantages of soil and climate for raising their grain and their own stock. Already this is done on a large and increasing scale, so that I found provisions much cheaper in Madison county, Miss., last winter, than they are in middle Georgia. This state of things will of course be favorable to the claims of religion. The people coming down from lofty visions in which they had been indulging, and having become sobered from the depletion through which they have been passing, will be more apt to take time to think of death and heaven, and to give to Jesus and his Gospel an impartial and cordial reception.—With such a currency, there will be fewer temptations, because fewer opportunities for the display of rascality. The whole apparatus of costly bank edifices, and the long list of bank officers, may be dispensed with; and the community is saved from witnessing what is, perhaps, after all, the great difficulty of the system—at least as the people of this country have seen it exhibited—the corruption of morals, and the prostration of the great principles of honesty between man and man. I do not say that these things are necessarily so; or that the system of banking could not be carried on without these results; but, taking the good old rule, that the tree is known by its fruits—viewing this question in its moral aspects alone, an actual examination of the history of the banking operations of the country for the last ten years affords very little which is favorable to these institutions, or complimentary to human nature. There may be many arguments used against the metallic currency. I have heard one argued pretty confidently—viz., the inconvenience of carrying it from place to place. Now, this may be a very weighty objection with some; but, as for myself, I have never been much burdened with its weight. And now I bid adieu to these institutions, wishing them more specie in their vaults, and more honesty in their management."

QUESTIONS WHICH THE WORKING MEN SHOULD REQUIRE THE WHIGS TO ANSWER.

In what manner do you propose to benefit us by the establishment of a U. S. Bank?

Is not *wealth* produced by *labor?*

If wealth is produced by *labor*, do you propose to give laborers *more* wealth than they can produce by their own labor?

If you do, what do you expect will produce this wealth, which you propose to give to laborers, over and above what they themselves earn of produce?

Will it be produced by the bankrupt *speculators* who go around the country, and talk with tears in their eyes about the "wages of labor?"

Will it be produced by the bankers, the brokers, the speculators in corner lots, the idlers, dandies, and purse proud nabobs, without whose aid the whig party would not hold together a week?

If it will not be produced by these persons, *who will* produce the wealth you propose to give us, over and above our own earnings?

If you do not confer upon us wealth which we do not produce by our own labor, are not all your *pretensions* of special favor and regard for *laborers* a detestable and contemptible *humbug*, adopted only to impose upon our imagined want of intelligence?

Is not a National Bank a scheme by which a FEW men can live WITHOUT LABOR upon the earnings of the MANY?

Is not a National Bank owned and controlled by a FEW?

Does not that few have power to make paper money *plenty* or *scarce* at will?

Cannot they make prices *high* by the issue of an unusual quantity of their paper money, or make prices *low*, by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued?

Cannot those who own and control a National Bank, with their particular friends, in all the cities and villages of the Union, BUY when they have made prices LOW, and SELL when by a larger issue of paper, they have made prices HIGH?

Are the farmers and mechanics, and the laborers, ever in the secret, so that they, too, can know precisely when to buy and when to sell?

If not, then, does not a National Bank give to a FEW the POWER to accumulate WITHOUT LABOR, a portion of the wealth earned by those who do labor?

And is not this the *essential* and odious *principle* of monarchies and Aristocracies of Europe?

Would the *few* nobles and lords give a farthing of their hereditary titles and distinctions, if they did not confer the power to appropriate to themselves, *without labor*, a portion of the earnings of the mass?

These are the questions to which every laborer should have full and satisfactory answers before he should consent to "go the ticket" that is to place this *promising* gentry in power. Remember that right and privileges once *voted away*, may not be reclaimed except at the cost of bloodshed. "Power never voluntarily relinquishes its grasp," and the power to control the resources and labor of the nation, if once placed in the hands of a *few*, when its ramifications are extended through all classes of society, could only be eradicated by a violent convulsion which would shake our republic from its centre to its circumference.—*Chicago Dem.*

"PECULIAR" CONSISTENCY.

"The course of the Whig party has been *peculiarly* consistent."

Such is the language of a federal sheet now before us. No one, certainly, will be so hard-hearted as to doubt the truth of the proverbial remark.—Here are a few specimens 'for the public eye':

OUT OF OFFICE.	IN OFFICE.
1. They clamored about the 'extravagant' expenditures of Government.	1. They increased these expenditures *ten millions* per annum.
2. They clamored for a bankrupt act.	2. When passed they repealed it.
3. They clamored about long sessions of Congress.	3. They kept in session EIGHTEEN out of twenty-four months.
4. They clamored about the extravagance of the White House.	4. They appropriated SIX thousand dollars for more furniture.
5. They clamored about the issue of Treasury notes.	5. They increased the issue to over *eleven millions.*
6. They clamored about blood hounds.	6. They re-appointed to office Gov. Call, of Florida, who originally purchased the blood hounds.
7. They clamored about public debt.	7. They increased that debt from five to *thirty millions.*
8. They clamored about removals from office for opinions' sake.	8. They removed several thousand honest efficient men from office for 'opinions' sake.
9. They clamored about office-holders interfering in elections.	9. Henry Clay and the whole clique of whig office-holders 'stumpt it' yearly through the country.

Who now but will admit that the course of the whig party has been, *'peculiarly' consistent?*

Elyria Republican.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Republican, and so far as this press is concerned, we cheerfully acquiesce in the recommendation of the Baltimore City Convention.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic City Convention held at the Republican Reading Rooms, on Thursday evening last, Philip Laurenson, Esq, of the 11th ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is now ascertained, that the great Democratic National Convention for nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the City of Baltimore, in the month of May, 1844; therefore,

Resolved by the Democratic City Convention of the city of Baltimore, That this Convention will make the necessary and suitable arrangements for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention in the city of Baltimore.

AND, WHEREAS, It does not appear that the precise day for the meeting of the said Democratic National Convention has been determined on: therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully suggest to their Democratic fellow citizens throughout the United States, the FOURTH MONDAY OF MAY, 1844, as the day for the meeting of said Democratic National Convention in the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings, signed by the officers of this Convention, be published in the Republican and Argus, and recommended to the notice of the Democratic press throughout the Union.

PHILIP LAURENSON, President.

DANIEL BENDER,
JOSEPH WHITE,
H. R LAUDERMAN,
SAML. HARKER,
Vice Presidents.

Wm. H. Cole, Jr., } Secretaries.
John W. Wells, }

HEAR GEN. WASHINGTON!

Listen to what Gen. WASHINGTON said about a paper currency:

"I have never heard, and I hope I shall never hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this State. I do verily believe that the greatest foes we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for ruining Virginia."

HEAR DANIEL WEBSTER!

Listen to what Daniel Webster said, in 1832 in the Senate of the United States:

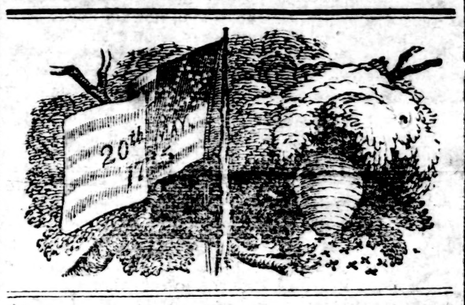
"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which *deludes them with paper money.* This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of a poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppresssion, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by government."

Hear also what this distinguished gentleman said as late as 1834:

Sir, the very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A depreciated currency, sudden changes of prices, paper money, falling between morning and noon, and falling still lower between noon and night,—these things constitute the very harvest-time of speculators, and of the whole race of those who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race, too, the Catalines of all times, marked, so as to be known forever by one stroke of the historian's pen, *men greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own.* Capitalists, too, may outlive such times.—They may either prey on the earnings of labor, by their *cent. per cent.*, or they may hoard. But the laboring man, what can he hoard? Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital, or on another's, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward, He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West—I would say to every man in the East, who follows his own plough—and to every mechanic, artisan, and laborer, in every city in the country—I would say to every man, every where, who wishes, by honest means, to gain an honest living, "Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. Whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into paper money, stabs your interest and your happiness to the heart.

The herd of hungry wolves, who live on other men's earnings, will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry, is the very system for them. A government that produces or countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, violent risings and fallings in prices, and, finally, paper money, is a government exactly after their own heart. Hence these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. A condition of public affairs in which property is safe, industry certain of its reward, and every man secure in his own hard-earned gains, is no paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things; bring on change, and change after change; let it not be known to-day what will be the value of property to-morrow; let no man be able to say whether the money in his pockets at night will be money or worthless rags in the morning; and depress labor till double work shall earn but half a living—give them this state of things, and you give them the consummation of their earthly bliss.

Sir, the great interests of this great country, the producing cause of all its prosperity, is labor! labor! labor! We are a laboring community. A vast majority of us all live by industry and actual occupation in some of their forms."



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it si achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

The Fall term of the superior Court for this County was in session in this place last week, Judge SETTLE presiding. A large mass of business was transacted, though the civil docket is yet crowded with cases. We think if Judge S. would make his charges to the Jury shorter and more concise and the lawyers talk less, he would subserve the ends of justice better.

THE BARBACUE.

Last Tuesday was a proud day for the Democracy of old Mecklenburg. Although the Barbacue was hurried in its preparation, we believe *it* gave general satisfaction; for it was evident the large assembly came there not so much to eat a dinner, as to see, greet, and hear the eloquent, "long-tried and faithful friend" of their rights. And in this, all were more than gratified. The speech of Mr. HAYWOOD, an imperfect sketch of which we publish to day, is worthy of its gifted author. It struck deep into the hearts of his hearers of all parties. And how could it do otherwise? A calm, dispassionate recital of FACTS well known to all—no empty declamation or unkind abuse of political opponents, it appealed directly to the reason, patriotism, and good sense of the people, and held up before their minds TRUTH in all its beauty. We are glad Mr. HAYWOOD has made this visit among us. Our people have seen him and heard his eloquence; and they feel a just pride in greeting him as "*North Carolina's* Senator" in the councils of the nation.

STATE CONVENTION.

Lest our remarks of last week in relation to the proposed State Convention, and its action upon the subject of a National Convention, be misunderstood, we will state our views more explicitly.

Our position is this: That the State Convention should touch the subject of a National Convention only so far as to agree to the time and place of holding it, recommend to the people of the State, to meet in their several Congressional districts and appoint one or more delegates for each to attend the Convention, *instructed by the people* for *whom* to vote in the first instance, and *how* they wish that vote given, and then appoint two delegates for the State at large, they to be instructed to vote in every respect as a majority of the district delegates shall be instructed to vote. Our delegates should go to Baltimore with the understanding, that if they cannot get their *first choice*, in the nominations, to co-operate with the other delegates in any just compromise so as to preserve the harmony of the party. The mere fact of our going into the Convention is a pledge that we will abide its decision, if fairly made; and if all the delegates go there in a spirit of harmony, determined to mete out justice to all the great men spoken of as candidates, we have nothing to fear. All we are opposed to is, that our *State Convention* shall make any pledges in advance to bind the *people* of the State;—such a course is uncalled for, and looks too much like a few political leaders setting a trap to catch the people in. With Mr. *Haywood*, we think if the *people* would have more to do with these matters, and the *politicians* less, we would get along better. But whatever the delegates appointed by the people to attend the Baltimore Convention shall agree to, the whole party in the State should be bound to ratify by their cordial support.

☞ Why does not our friend of the Washington *Republican* send us his paper? We open it with more interest than almost any other of our exchanges.

PUBLIC BARBACUE.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, one of the Senators in Congress from North Carolina, having, in making a visit to the Western part of the State, stopped to remain a few days in Charlotte, his democratic friends invited him, as a mark of their respect for the man as well as the politician, to partake of a public entertainment. He accepted the invitation; but as he was compelled to leave in two or three days from the time the invitation was given and accepted, it was impossible to prepare more than a plain substantial Barbacue, and Mr. HAYWOOD having left it to his friends to designate the day for the entertainment, they named Teusday last. Accordingly, on that day, at 3 o'clock, the tables, which were spread in the pleasant grove of the Presbyterian Church-yard, were surrounded by at least *fifteen hundred persons*, all eager to see and welcome their distinguished guest, and to partake of the good things provided by the Committee. Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANER presided with his usual grace and dignity, assisted by Dr. STEPHEN FOX and Capt. JOHN WALKER, as Vice Presidents. As soon as dinner had been dispatched, the cloths were removed, and the President announced the following toasts, which, (all but the first, which was drank standing and in silence) were responded to by the whole company:

1. The memory of Washington.
2. The Rights and the Union of the States.
3. The Constitution of the United States.
4. The Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
5. The President of the United States.

Before announcing the sixth and last regular Toast, the President delivered a few prefaratory remarks—saying, he felt sure every patriotic heart in the vast assembly before him would respond cordially to the sentiment he was about to read. That he knew personally, (and his friend Col. HOKE, of Lincoln, who was present as an invited guest, could corroborate his statement,) that our distinguished guest had ever been a warm and decided friend of western rights, and had been the main agent in obtaining a reform of our State Constitutton, by which we obtained equality of representation in the State legislature, and that he had ever been characterized in his public course by an enlarged and patriotic public spirit. The President then read the Toast as follows:

6. Our Guest, the Hon. WM. H. HAYWOOD:—*North Carolina's* Senator. We of the West welcome him as our long-tried and faithful friend.

Having been alluded to by Col. Alexander in his remarks, Col. HOKE rose and delivered a few eloguent remarks, cordially welcoming Mr. HAYWOOD among us, and testifying to his long and ardent devotion to equal rights—the pure spirit of democracy. As soon as Col. H. took his seat, Mr. HAYWOOD rose, and addressed the assembly in nearly the following language. His remarks have been hastily prepared from the notes of the speaker, and therefore may be somewhat imperfect. Mr. H. said, in substance, that—

In rising to address this assembly, his first impulse was, to speak of the people around him as a [illegible] inspired by the circumstances accompanying this call upon him to speak had repressed it, for kindness to him by all he had met with, the compliment of this flattering notice, and the relation in which he stood to them all as one of North Carolina's representatives in the Senate of the United States, constrained him to feel not so much like a stranger, as a son of the venerable grey-headed men his eye rested upon, and as a brother of those who were his equals or below him in years. To each and to all he expressed his grateful thanks for such a reception, which should stimulate his zeal hereafter in their service at the high post he had been assigned to occupy, as it now gratified his pride personally to receive the notice by such a crowd of N. Carolinians.

The sentiment which had been proclaimed by the President and responded to by his fellow-citizens, had such a direct reference to his humble agency in the Legislature in passing the Convention Bill of 1834, that he must not permit it to pass without saying something of it, though self was a topic, always difficult and sometimes embarrassing to a speaker, and commonly tedious to his hearers. It is just 12 years (continued Mr. Haywood) since the People of Wake, who had resisted a change of our State Constitution for 30 years, and whose representatives had uniformly persuaded them that the demands of a majority for equal representation were both unreasonable on the part of the West and dangerous to the State at large, honored him by sending him to the Legislature to *oppose it.* He was but a tyro in politics, and not many years past the age of manhood, when he accepted the trust and went to the Assembly chosen by the people of Wake for the very purpose of *resisting the West.*—He entered upon the subject with the zeal of a young politician, and the prejudices of his association, and of his education; but with the fixed principle which he had endeavored both before and since that time to adhere to—to do right if he knew it—to respect justice, though at the expense of encountering prejudices. Seated in his own study, to prepare himself for the work he had been selected to perfom, and with all the predilections of an advocate for the other side, he yet become convinced that the western people, who formed a majority of the State, were not fairly represented under the old Constitution—that in a republican government this majority of the People had the right to elect a majority of the lawmakers of the State, and that resistance to their demands for this right was anti-republican and unjust. It cost him no violent struggles under such circumstances to do his duty to himself and to those he represented, without surrendering the great interests of North Carolina. His conscience pointed with unerring certainty to the way of his *duty*, and he pursued it because it was his *duty*—not because it was the cause of the *west.* His judgement allowed of no doubts, that such a reform in our State Representation as might restore harmony every where by doing justice to the demands of a majority of the State, was the true interest of the whole State; and he did not long hesitate.

To reconcile this duty with his obligation to the constituents whom he represented, he voted against the Convention in 1831: but as soon as a fit opportunity offered, he laid his commission at the feet of the people of Wake, retired from the Legislature, and disclosed to his own constituents before he had made it public to any others, that he ought not and would not again represent them to OPPOSE a Convention. In doing this, he had now the gratification to remember that he believed he was then making a final surrender of all his ambition to a sense of duty and his own conscience. The struggle had been going on for 30 years—local parties had arisen upon it, and every year seemed to draw them further from a compromise of this family State dispute. Many doubted if it were ever to be settled—few believed it would happen in his life time. In 1832 and 1833, however, the friends of Reform—the representatives of the West—placed him upon Committees to write addresses to the people of the State, and by persevering honest appeals to the understanding of the people, and especially to their love of the great Republican doctrine of the Revolution, that in a State the majority ought to govern, there was created, much earlier than had been anticipated, a spirit of forbearance on the part of the majority, and of concession on the part of the minority, which promised success to the effort for compromising this vexed question in the Legislature of 1834. Time and study had only strengthened his conviction, that such a result was necessary to the peace and prosperity of the whole State, and that such a result was due to the west, where a majority of the people resided, and who demanded their right to be equally represented in the Legislature. Encouraged by the belief that this happy consummation might be brought about, and "holding fast without wavering" to the political faith that a public man who feared to differ from the people, lest he might lose their *favor*, was a practical repudiation of the doctrine that they are "capable of self government," he offered himself as a candidate to represent the Democracy of Wake county in 1834, though he knew there were but 100 men out of 1600 voters in the County who did not oppose the convention. Appealing to the common sense and patriotism of the people, they elected him, though they did not agree with him upon that great point, and confided to him the responsible, but honorable trust of compromising a controversy that had disturbed our State councils for 30 years and more. I pomt to it, (exclaimed Mr. H) because it is first alluded to by you, as a living instance of the practical truth of Democratic principles. Let it be remembered with advantage, where there is any cowardly hesitation by a public servant to disclose his semtiments without reserve—where a dread of popular distrust shall tempt a selfish representative to seek the favor of his constituents by deluding them, rather than ask their confidence by frankly opposing error, or what he believes to be an error of the public mind. His kind friends, (Messrs. ALEXANDER and HOKE,) had ascribed to his agency the success of the convention question in 1834, and he believed he might accept the compliment without blame. He had borne all the responsibility of such a position where it was unpopular at the time, and it would be affectation on his part to put away the honor of it since it had been generally approved and universally acquiesced in. "But, my countrymen, (said Mr. H) though it was peculiarly the cause of the *west*, this was not my motive for upholding it. I advocated—sustained, and aided to give triumph to the question because it was *Right*—because it was *Just*—because it was *Democratic!*" That the West should thus express to him their recollection of his services, he sincerely thanked them.

The allusion to his political relations with the State, demanded some notice from him. Were he to consult his own feelings, he would have avoided the present occasion to speak on that topic. But to decline it would give room for false inferences.—His visit to the west had already, of itself, been made the ground of unjust suspicion. It was a mistake to believe he was in the service of any one party-leader, who was aspiring to high station. It was a mistake to believe he would come here as the agent of a particular presidential candidate. He was no man's *partisan pedlar.* Circumstances which he had had no agency in producing—events which he could not control, had induced the representatives of North Carolina to elect him a Senator in Congress. The period when his active duties in that station were to be commenced was near at hand, and having never seen the State he was appointed to serve in the national Legislature, he believed it was his duty to see, it as he had long desired to do; and for this purpose he came hither, and for this purpose he should go further, hoping at the same time to lay in, in these western hills, a fresh stock of strength to invigorate his constitution, which had been greatly shattered for several years. If life was spared to serve out the term of his office, he expected to renew the visit, for it was full of instruction, profit and pleasure to him.

Unexpectedly, the Democratic people of Mecklenburg had asked him to meet them here to day, and though he did not have much opportunity for preparation, the occasion demanded an expression of some of his views and opinions upon political questions, which he could not slight if he would.

Nothing was more common than to denounce and abuse political opponents to an assembly of political associates, thereby exciting acrimony and perpetuating party prejudices. He would abstain from all personal attacks (as it was his habit to do) and address the attention of the people to *public measures*, leaving the *men* to the tender mercies of the people themselves. As the fairest method of discussing such points, he would endeavor to present the *acts* of his political opponents, and then test their patriotism and policy by *their own principles* and *their own professions.* Every party consists of the *politicians*, who lead it, and the *people*, who sustain them. The former when *in* office are desirous to keep in, and if they are *out*, they strive to get in. It is very different with the *people.* Their interest is not promoted by these perpetual feuds. Their interest (no matter what party they belong to) is that their government shall be well administered "no matter who is the *Captain.*" Looking to the last three years, and addressing himself especially to that portion of the people (not the *politicians*) in the assembly [illegible], he would plainly and earnestly ask them *what had they gained by the triumph—the [illegible] triumph of* 1840? (Mr. H. here drew a picture of the high excitement of that period, and after remarking that he meant no offence by this faithful history of facts that were well remembered by all who were present, and even by their wives and children, he proceeded: Well, my countrymen, the Whig people of the West! when you followed this political party, it led to a perfect triumph, and a complete overthrow of Van Buren and the Democratic majority in Congress.

A Whig President and Vice President, or "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"!—a Whig majority in the Senate! a Whig majority in the House of Representatives! a Whig majority in the State Legislature. These were ALL that the Whig *politicians* asked the Whig *people* to give them. Give us these, said they, and "we will do you good"!—They were given all they asked, and now three years after it Mr. H. appealed to the Whig people of the Western Counties of North Carolina to answer, what THEY have gained by it? To enable them to decide upon it, as far as any such were present, he would exhibit to them a picture of what the Whig politicians had *done*, and then *undone*, and how they left matters in the nation and State! It would then be in the power of the Whig people of the West to say how they liked *the change.*

First: He said it would be recollected that the Tariff of 1828 had so far excited popular resistance, that in 1832 all the perils of disunion—violence and

civil war were about us, and men every where were *excited with fearful* apprehensions! (After speaking with great animation of the state of the country at that period, Mr. H proceeded.) But Congress in 1833, COMPROMISED THE TARIFF.

General Harrison, Mr. Clay, Mr. Tyler, all the whig politicians of North Carolina avowed upon all occasions their determination in 1840 to adhere with unflinching firmness to the TARIFF COMPROMISE.

The politicians, the people and the candidates of the log cabin party era were all of them openly committed in favor of this *Compromise*, by which the Taxes of the people were not to exceed 20 per cent. But now look at the Statute Book, and in 1842 will be found a law to violate and nullify the Compromise, to revoke the honorable compact of 1833 limiting the Tariff-Tax to 20 per cent., by substituting a new one to increase it to more than an average of 40 per cent. Thus doubling the Taxes, and likewise reviving all the strife and bitterness of the country upon this agitating topic. Did the people of western North Carolina gain by this?

Second: The whig politicians of 1840 proclaimed that the public Debt was growing too fast, and that they would pay it off by economy and retrenchment of expences. He referred the whig people to the fact, that the public Debt was quadrupled—and asked if they had gained any thing by this? Their Taxes doubled and their Debt quadrupled, he imagined might well be regarded as *gaining a loss*—if they had gained anything.

Third: Upon the subject of public expenditures, he remarked that there was no essential diminution, although the Florida war had closed, somewhat of its own accord, and thus stopped that outlet of expense, and although the various articles to be purchased for Government use had diminished one half in their cost—and without wearing down their patience with lists of expenses that were exceedingly tedious in such a discussion, if he had had time and opportunity to prepare them, he repeated the enquiry to the whig people of the west, what have you gained here? And the general statement he had made furnished abundant means for answering it correctly.

Fourth: Proceeding with his picture, and still taking his views out of the published Statute Books of Congress from 1840 to 1843, he next placed upon the canvass the famous BANKRUPT LAW—a law by one part of which all debtors might be relieved from the payment of their debts without paying them off. By another part of which a Bankrupt Debtor was to be hereafter prevented from preferring one set of his honest creditors over another set; but when he was unable to pay all of them, his property was to be applied *pro rata* amongst all. The former was sometimes called the cheering clause of the Bankrupt law, and they themselves have now repealed it.—In other words, they kept it in force until it had done a large part of the mischief and injury it was pregnant with, and at the moment when it might produce what little good there was in it, it was repealed—begotten and destroyed by the same Congress! And what did the whig people of the west gain by this?

Fifth: The Distribution of the Public Land money occupied a most conspicuous position in the politics of Western Carolina in 1838, 1839, and 1840, and before it.

The people of the west might be said to have abandoned the Democratic party and fallen into the ranks of the Whig politicians, that North Carolina might not be "robbed" of her share of the Public Lands and Land sales! To this one topic more than any other may be ascribed the changes which occurred in the western counties. The whig people and the Democratic people—the politicians and the voters all—all know that it was hardly a figure of speech to say that the big politicians [illegible] public lands were to build school houses—rear Teachers—buy books and teach the children,—that the girls would get marriage portions and the young men snug settlements to start upon in life, and all the people have money enough and to spare. Enlisting, by party promises, the highest hopes and strongest excitement upon this topic, and proclaiming from the door of Log cabins—(he meant those that were carried about on wheels) throughout the west—"the people are robbed of the land money, and Tip and Ty will give it to them." The Whigs are for dividing to North Carolina her share, and the politicians of that party drew to their support the people of the West—beginning in 1835 and finally triumphing in 1840.

But that there might be no deception on a matter of so much importance, let the whig people of the west look to the Rayner Resolutions of 1838, which were adopted by the Whig politicians of the Legislature, and behold it was formally announced (amongst other things) as a part of their politics, that—1. PRE-EMPTION LAWS are "unjust" and ought to be opposed in Congress—2. That the proceeds of the Public lands ought to be distributed amongst all the States, "ACCORDING TO THEIR FEDERAL POPULATION."

These resolutions were the text of orators every where, and especially in the West. The people endorsed them, as they had a right to do, and Messrs. *Brown* and *Strange* were driven from the Senate.

The Whig politicians thus got two high offices vacated, but the Whig people of the West may answer for themselves what they gained by the operation. The politicians got the *offices*, but the people never got the money!

Indeed, the whig politicians themselves in Congress adopted and passed a PRE-EMPTION LAW, at their Extra Session. Though they also passed a Distribution law, Mr. H. put the question home to every voter who had gone for the land money—*Had he got any of it?* No! No! These politicians had first passed the Law to give it to the States, and then nullified it before the money got here! DOING and UNDOING!! What had it profited the people. What, he asked, had the west gained by this?

Mr. H. said he should like to have the ear of every whig voter in Western North Carolina to a calm review of this land money question. The whig law to distribute it was not a law to distribute according to federal population; but it was a law to GIVE to nine new States about *Five Millions of the Lands, to be chosen by the States*, and then to divide. It was not even so good as that: These Five Millions of lands being picked out first, the *new States* (North Carolina not being one of them) were to take one-tenth of the nett cash produced by the Sales of the residue, then this residue was to be divided amongst all the States, both new and old.—The whig politicians said to the whig people of N. C., let us go for the land money alike to all the States, old and new, for all the lands are the "common property of all the States." The whig people endorsed this draft upon them, and no other; and what had they gained? *A full share? North Carolina's just share?* No; nothing like it; and even that diminished share which was promised had been withdrawn by the very men and the identical Congress who promised to give us our whole share!

But it was still worse than this. The law to distribute the land money passed in August, 1841, contains a condition that the Distribution should cease in case the Tariff Taxes were ever increased above *twenty per cent.* (See acts of Congress, at Extra Session.) Under the operation of this Law, the Whig people of North Carolina might have got a part of the loaf their politicians promised; but rather than let it come, they themselves increased the Taxes beyond 20 per cent. by act of Congress of 1842, thereby committing upon their whig *voters* a double robbery. *First:* In taking back their share of the land money. *Second:* in doubling their Taxes. Instead of filling both pockets, as had been promised the people, they took two Dollars out of one pocket, and thereby prevented one Dollar from falling into the other pocket! It might not be easy to anticipate what a shrude tactician could invent as an apology for it, but in the eastern parts of North Carolina, such an operation was regarded by plain men as "*gaining a loss.*" He left it to the West to exercise their common sense and determine upon it for themselves. But this Distribution law was still worse.—The pre-emption, and the gift of Five Millions to the new States were UNCONDITIONAL. It had been plausibly insisted upon that the 10 per cent. gift to the new States is also unconditional, and it may be so; yet the Distribution of the residue it had been shown was upon a condition, and by virtue of that condition had been since nullified. Then, said Mr. H., these politicians had made a distribution Law to give to the old States less than their right, and then took it back and added new burdens to the people;—whilst they gave the new States magnificent donations which they cannot revoke, and to Pre-emptioners they gave privileges which they cannot or have not suspended.

Some person in the crowd remarked—"Is it possible?"—upon which Mr. H. responded—He knew that such revelations must appear incredible, but they were true, certain, and capable of poof by a reference to the acts of the last Congress, which he had procured that morning, and though he had not time to read them to the people, he pledged his veracity that he had stated the facts as he understood them, and he believed he understood the acts correctly. The press, he hoped, would take care to circulate them and let the Whig people of the West read them, in their Log Cabins at home. This was the question upon which the Hon. James Graham, and the Hon. A. Mitchell, and the Hon. A. Rencher, Whig members of the last Congress, had refused to vote with their associates; and though he had not heard and did not know their reasons, it was certain that the first named gentleman had been turned out by his own party, and the last named had been denounced by the whig politicians as a deserter.

What had the whig people of the west gained by all this?

The politicians had done and undone, passed laws and repealed them, until they adjourned Congress and left little of their measures behind them but *Double taxes and a quadrupled Debt!*

The pretext that Mr. Tyler proved treacherous to them cannot avail, if it had been true.

The veto was not used to defeat their Tariff act, but President Tyler sanctioned it. It was not used to defeat their Bankrupt Law, but he sanctioned it. It was not used to defeat the repeal of the Bankrupt act, for he sanctioned that too. It was not used to defeat this Distribution, for he sanctioned that also. It was not used to defeat the Tariff act by which the Distribution was nullified, for this too he sanctioned. The President's party treachery, had it been practised, was upon a Bank, of which (if time allowed) he would have something to say. Then there was no excuse for the politicians to the people!

Before he had entirely exhausted the patience of his hearers, and consumed his own strength, he would desire to present another enquiry to the People of the West. What had they gained by the political triumph of their party politicians *in North Carolina?* One or two short statements should suffice to answer. Unfortunately our people, and even our public men, had been so engrossed by national politics that it was not easy to present an intelligible narrative of facts on our home affairs, without some detail; but he would be as brief as possible.

The Legislature of North Carolina in 1836 was Democratic—the State at that time devoted to the Literary Fund, to accumulate for the benefit of Free Schools, about two millions of Dollars, the income of which was to be afterwards paid to the Counties according to the number of WHITE children in each. This rule of division was an old one—a just one. It was a rule, however, by which the Western Counties were entitled to the largest share of the fund, for the obvious reason that they had the most *white* children to educate, and of course more need for the means to do it with. The first year the whig politicians got a majority, though the Western people elected that majority, the law was altered, and the rule prescribed was to distribute according to *territory*, and there the West *gained another loss*. In 40 the whig politicians got an increased majority, and the rule for distributing the School fund was again changed, so as to apportion it according to *Federal* population, and there the West gained a *still further loss*. If they should consider such subjects worthy of their care, the Whig people of the West may inquire into them. He had no occasion to pursue the discussion.

What did the West gain by this party triumph on the score of Internal Improvements? The Legislation of 1836, he knew, had been laid to his charge; and if he were to bear the responsibility, he surely might lay claim to the honor of its paternity. Such as it was, Mr. H. confessed his responsibility for it. That he was a State Improvement man then, and he was a State Improvement man still. He would never condescend, after giving a vote to advance the honor and welfare of the State, to go before the people and shrink from it because it was not popular. He believed the legislature of 1836 was right. He believed so at the time, and thought so now—and if the principles of that year's policy (1836) had not been violated, but faithfully persevered in, he would be meeting competition every where for the honor of its paternity, and not hear of those who strive to cast odium upon him for it. What, said he, in a few words, was that policy? To appropriate out of the *cash* already on hand, a half million in stock to secure the erection of *one Rail Road* across the State from our chief seaport to the Virginia line, and so to apply the residue as might *unite our Eastern markets* to your *Western Counties. To do one work at a time. Never to go in debt beyond the amount in hand to pay it with, without a resort to taxation.* If experience proved that Rail Roads did not suit our condition, (as it would soon do) to apply the Funds reserved for WESTERN Improvements to some other kind of Roads. He did not ask any man to agree with him on these points now, and therefore he did not defend these propositions by argument, but he deprecated censure. At all events, he deprecated western censure for such voters as these! That this home policy of 1836 was altered, had not been his fault. The experiment of Rail-Roads to the West failed. He had stated in his place in the Legislature in 1835, that he did not believe the Stock for such a *Rail Road* would be subscribed, but others thought it would, and he was willing to try it. His policy was, and still is, to connect the East and West together, and holding the means, *without any resort to Taxes*, he staked himself, and his popularity to preserve and to apply them to that object. He did not regret it. He gloried in it. He even voted against subscribing to the Rail Road which runs from Raleigh to Gaston though he represented Wake county! because it violated this safe economical policy of 1836—But what had become of the Internal Improvement Fund which the policy of the Democratic legislature of '36 looked to preserving for Western Improvements? Have the West gained any thing by the Whig majority of 1838 becoming liable for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to the amount of $500,000, and in 1840 for $300,000 more? The payment of these Debts will so far exhaust the States' means as to postpone Western Improvements a long while. He did not complain of the $500,000 loan. Perhaps it could not have been said to have *subverted* the Western Improvement policy of 1836, as a security was exacted for the return of the money, and really honest advocates of Improvement should be slow to censure the Legislature for not being "*wiser than men.*" But the act of 1840 did overturn the policy of 1836. It took away from the policy of 1836, $300,000, by giving it to the Rail Road Company, *without any security*, not for the purpose of erecting a public work, (for the Road was in operation) but in effect to pay the DEBTS OF AN INSOLVENT CORPORATION! What did the West gain by this? What, said Mr. H., if he had been in favor of all this. How did that make up any part of the loss or gain of the West? But, Mr. H. added, though an Internal Improvement man, he was not responsible for this altered policy! Whilst he was a private citizen and nothing more, he had heard of charges against him and the policy of 1836, but remained silent: now that he was a public man, he wished to be correctly understood, he tho't it quite fair to bear the burdens of his own errors, but not to be obliged to share those of his political opponents. What have the Whig people gained by the triumphs of the Whig politicians, therefore, in the nation, or in the State? What but fresh taxes, more debt, and renewed strife?

True, he said, they repealed the Independent Treasury because they said it put the purse in the hands of the Executive! But they had passed no substitute for it, but left the purse in the hands of a President of their own choosing, but whom they have denounced as neither competent nor honest.

And for what did they denounce Mr. Tyler as a traitor and a dishonest man? The whig politicians passed a Bank Bill and he vetoed it, and herein he offended. Had Mr. Tyler pledged himself to his party not to do it? On the contrary, it had been averred upon respectable authority, that he wrote a letter before his election declaring his hostility to a National Bank.

Though this question of a National Bank had been frequently decided by the popular voice, it would seem to be an endless subject of party controversy. When they ventured to acknowledge their wishes on it heretofore, the *politicians* were not for an "old fashioned Biddle Bank;" they went for a "*new fashioned Bank,*" one that should be capable of great good and incapable of mischief. It might be supposed by a people who heard it, and did not know any better, that the Bank our Whig friends meant to be in favour of, was to be a "*Bank to pay off all our debts and charge nothing for it.*" This would indeed be a "new fashioned Bank" one for which all the people would vote. One which he (Mr. H.) would vote for *with all his heart.* But party deception had spent its power on this subject, and the political advocates of a Bank of the U. States deserve credit for their candour, in admitting that they are in favor of "*an old fashioned Bank.*" The new fashioned Bank that would pay off the debts of the people, was given up as chymerical. Mr. Tyler's "new fashioned bank" had been repudiated by his own trumpeters of 1840, and the *Bank party* are all for "an old fashioned National Bank"! Now, he did not quarrel with his countrymen for being Bank men, they thought for themselves, and he was free to think for himself; yet surely the whig people of North Carolina will never follow their politicians for an "old fashioned U. States Bank." The old Bank excluded the People's directors from a full participation in its proceedings, or a full knowledge of its operations. It gave to the Bank President (Mr. Biddle) unlimited discretion to use its money as he pleased for the purpose of enabling him to oppose the Government that created it, under the pretext of a provision to defend the Bank. It traduced President Jackson, when he was the President of the nation: It loaned large sums to members of Congress and to Editors of influential public papers, privately, and under circumstances to justify suspicion of a design to operate upon their faithfulness to the public. It closed the door against investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives, contrary to express law in their charter, unless the Bank might prescribe its own limits to the investigation. It is generally admitted to have purchased a new charter from Pennsylvania, by bribing her legislators, and, finally, the whole concern had fallen to decay and presented to the astonished surprise of friends and foes the most disgusting carcass of corruption and dishonesty the world had ever seen. Unable to pay its debts—its stockholders and creditors—men and women—widows and ophans, cities and States, have been defrauded of millions, either by its errors or its crimes. Such was the old fashioned Bank. Were the people—the Whig people, the Whig people of the West, in favor of another old fashioned Bank? *God forbid it!*

Here Mr. H. concluded his speech. We have omitted much of it, though the main points are preserved. Many illustrations and warm appeals to the patriotism of the people, which we cannot repeat, nor he recall, (for they were ex tempore) are necessarily omitted.

On the subject of the Presidency, Mr. HAYWOOD said he had his opinions and his preferences; but he was the Senator of his party—some preferring one candidate and some another, and he was anxious to see them harmonize for the sake of their triumph. He did not aim to lead the PEOPLE on such a subject; the President was *their* President, not his only; and he thought it best they should act more for themslves and not leave the choice to political managers. If the Democratic party were finally divided upon this point in North Carolina, the fault should not be his. He would do all he could to harmonize and avoid any thing that was likely to create discord. It was much more embarrassing to him to preserve silence on such a subject than it would be to speak out; yet he had deliberately adopted that course and he must pursue it until he changed his opinion. Up to that day, he said he had neither written to another nor received himself a letter upon this subject from any human being.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. HAYWOOD was cheered with "three times three" by the crowd, and the assembly then dispersed in the very best state of feeling. It was too near night, when the speech was finished to permit of offering Volunteer toasts. A few have been handed us for publication, but as it has not been generally done by hose present, we decline publishing any.

THE EVIDENCE.

In his remarks, it will be seen Mr. HAYWOOD alludes to the Rayner Resolutions on the subject of the distribution of the public lands, passed by the whig legislature of 1838. As we cannot so well annex the extracts to the speech in the way of notes, we here give them, in a form that the reader can refer to them as he proceeds with the speech. The Rayner Resolutions referred to by Mr. H., are the 4th and 5th, and they may be found annexed to the published laws of the legislature of 1838-9, page 82 of the volume. They read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we consider the Public Lands of the United States as the common property of all the States, and that we therefore condemn the late Act of Congress allowing settlers on the Public Lands, the right of pre-emption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States, who originally ceded them, or who contributed to a common fund for their purchase.

"*Resolved*, That we believe that the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their federal population."

This is the doctrine to which the Whig politicians stood pledged when they went into power.—The distribution law passed by them at the last Congress, to which Mr. HAYWOOD alluded, contains these provisions:

1" That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the limits of each of said States respectively." "That after deducting the said ten per centum, and what by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the nett proceeds, shall be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wiskonsin, Iowa, and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population as ascertained by the last census."

2 "*Provided*, That if at any time during the existence of this act, there shall be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled, "An act to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," and beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, to wit: twenty per cent. on the value of such imports, or any of them, then the *distribution* provided in this act shall be suspended and shall so continue until this cause of its suspension shall be removed, and when removed, if not prevented by other provisions of this act, such distribution shall be resumed."

3 "That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this act (that is, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan,) five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement."

These provisions of the Distribution Law of the last Congress, may be found in the volume of laws for that Congress on pages 23 and 25 of the volume; and they fully sustain the positions of Mr. HAYWOOD, as any unprejudiced reader can see.

THE ELECTIONS.

The smoke has now cleared away, and we can give the full returns from the recent State elections. We commence with

Tennessee: Jones, fed., is re-elected Governor by upwards of 4,000 majority; the feds have a majority of 3 in the Senate and 5 in the House of the legislature, and the democrats 6 and the feds 5 of the 11 Congressmen.

Kentucky: A federal legislature, and 5 democratic and 5 federal Congressmen.

Indiana: Democratic Governor and Lieut. Governor, by about 4,000 majority, a democratic majority in both branches of the legislature, and 8 democratic to 2 federal Congressmen.

Illinois: The democratic Governor elected, and 6 of the 7 Congressmen democratic.

Alabama: Democratic Governor elected without opposition; 6 of the 7 Congressmen democrats, and a large majority of the legislature democratic.

Truly, the march of truth is onward—triumphing and to triumph!

The last New York *Tribune*, announces that the Hon. JOHN M. NILES, United States Senator from Connecticut, is now in the Insane Hospital at Utica, New York.

The Democrats of the Cincinnati Congressional district, have nominated the Hon. *Alexander Duncan* as their candidate for Congress. He was prominent in the Congress before the last.

New Papers.—We have received the first two numbers of a new paper, called the *Lincoln Courier*, just started at Lincolnton in this State, by Mr. T. J. Eccles, late of the Yorkville Compiler. The paper is democratic, and we wish the editor great success. We have also received a number or two of a neat little sheet issued at Yorkville by Mr. Jno. E. Grist, called the *Farmer's Miscellany.* It is neutral in politics, and we hope may live a longer and more prosperous life than its several predecessors.

FOREIGN.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

Business at Liverpool and other markets was not improved. The Mercury of the 4th says there was a fair consumptive demand for most leading articles, with the exception of sugar, which was unusually limited, and prices remained unchanged. In cotton there had been a good business going on, but without the slighest improvement in prices. There had been some advance in the prices of corn, but no change in the rate of duty.

Trade continues in the same quiescent state which had marked it for some time past. The stock of cotton on hand was enormous, and exceeds, by upwards of 100,000 bales, the quantity which was held last year. The present stock is little, if any short of a million of bales!—nearly a year's consumption.

The news of the loss of the Columbia, and the safety of all her passengers, reached Liverpool, July 20, by the brig Themis from the Bay of Fundy. The Margaret with the passengers, arrived on the following day, when the particulars of the loss were first received.

It was said that the Glasgow underwriters were the principal sufferers by the loss of the Columbia, their loss being over £40,000.

It was expected that Parliment would be prorogued during the last week of this month.

On the 19th, according to previous announcement, the launch of the iron steamer Great Britain took place at Bristol. Prince Albert broke a bottle of wine upon her bow, and christened her the Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd, Mr. Gladsone, in reply to a question put by Mr. Christopher, whether the agricultural produce of Maine would be introduced into England under the Treaty of Washington at a colonial duty, said the 3rd article of the Treaty had reference exclusively to the tract of country known as the disputed territory, the produce of which is almost exclusively timber.

The disturbances of the peasantry in Wales continued, and seem to have become more extensive and alarming.

A melancholy event has occurred in the English waters,—the loss of the Pegasus, a steamer, which sailed between Lieth and Hull. She struck on the Goldstone Rock, near Holy Island, and some two or three miles from the Great Fern Lights. Out of the crew and passengers, which numbered between 50 and 60 persons, only 6 have been saved.

Parliament.—The several bills which have been under discussion so long in the House of Commons, in relation to Ireland, are passing through their various stages slowly. Nothing new has occurred. The Factories Education Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, and the National Education Bill, have also been discussed. The "Arms Ireland Bill," it is said, will undoubtedly pass.

Ireland is still in a vortex of agitation. The rent flows in without any apparent diminution, the priests are as active, O'Connell as energetic as ever. He keeps the ball moving amazingly. The agitation was never rifer, the organization never more perfect, the funds never so plethoric, as at present.

Government looks passively on, prepared for no thing but to extinguish the flame when it breaks out. In this report no change has taken place since the sailing of the packet.

France and Ireland.—Mr. Walsh, in a late letter from Paris to the National Intelligencer, says:

We have a curious piece of information in the National—the chief republican organ in France. It relates that yesterday evening, (the anniversary of the demolition of the Bastile,) a great banquet took place, to correspond to the views and demonstrations of the Republicans of the United States in favor of Ireland. "At this Democratic Union," adds the National, "one hundred or more persons were present—Deputies of the Extreme Left, member of the Institute, several editors, commanders and officers of the national guard. The sympathies of the Democracy of France in behalf of the Irish were fervently expressed by speakers, and echoed by the assemblage. Ledru Rollin—who is an active leader of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies—set on foot a subscription for the repeal chest; he will carry the proceeds to Ireland, and there bear testimony to French sentiment; and will assure the Irish that, if a contest of force of arms should ensue, France will not be wanting to Ireland, and more than she was to America half a century ago, when the colonies gloriously struggled for independence." I am a little impatient to know how this mission will be viewed by the French Government, and by O'Connell himself.

Rev. *Albert Barnes*, of Philadelphia, a distinguished 'New School' Presbyterian divine, has been elected by the Board of Commissioners of the Auburn Theological Seminary, to the Professorship of Theology, vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Richards.

Who would control it?—If a National Bank were established, who would control it? The laborers and poor men of the country? Far from it. It would be controlled by the wealthy capitalists of the North, and by little knots of aristocrats in all the villages and cities. *They* would control the Bank, and the Bank would love the people so well that it would very kindly control their property.—Choose ye, good people of North Carolina! Will you let other men control your hard earnings, or will you up like men, and keep and control yourselves what you have made?

Married,

In this Town, on the 1st inst., by C. J. Fox, Esq., Mr. *John Miller* to Miss *Jane Vipen.*

Died,

In this Town, on the 27th ult., *James*, infant Son of Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Catharine Bethune, aged 2 months and 26 days.

In this Town, on Friday night last, the 1st inst., Mrs. *Catharine Bethune*, consort of Mr. Alexander Bethune, aged 28 years and 12 days.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted, by book account, to the late firm of Lawing & Brewer Watch-makers, are once more called upon to make immediate settlement, by cash or note, or they will be called upon by a Constable.

The Constables of the several districts of the County, are invited to call on the subscriber four weeks from this date, as at that time he wishes to give out a number of papers for collection.

SAMUEL LAWING.

Sept. 2, 1843. 27...3w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are informed that if they wish to save cost, they must call on him immediately and make payment.

D. M. EMERSON.

August 10, 1842 123:::3w.

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him. JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4, 1843. 1S:::F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7:::F

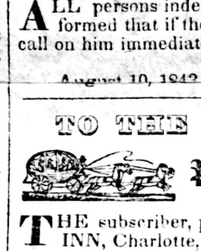
Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified at the April Sessions of Mecklenburg County court, 1843, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. James G. Porter, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this nouce will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CYRUS JOHNSON, } Executors.
RICHD. PEOPLES, }

April 25, 1843. 10--F.

A. BETHUNE



WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Spring & Summer Fashions.

He still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand, in the second story of the southeast wing of L. Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 11, 1843. 108...F

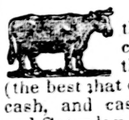
Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jas. A. Johnston, dec'd., are notified to present their claims for payment to the undersigned according to law, or they will be debarred by the statute. And those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as it is desirous the affairs of the estate should be speedily closed.

EZEKIEL JOHNSTON, Admr.

Aug. 19, 1843. 124....3w.

BEEF!



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the vicinity, that he will continue to furnish them B E E F throughout the season, (the best that can be procured) at 3½ and 4½ cents cash, and cash only, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, from 5 to 6 o'clock, A. M. at his own house, and every morning of Court week.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

August 1, 1843. 22:::F

BOYD'S HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WILL be re-opened by him as early in September as circumstances will permit. He tenders his thanks to all who have encouraged him heretofore, and takes great pleasure in informing them that the building, both externally and internally, is now undergoing a thorough repair, by which its appearance will be greatly improved and the comfort of its guests much increased. Having obtained an additional room, the entrance will be from King street—private entrance from George-street. The proprietor promises to do all he can to make those who call on him feel "free and easy"—perfectly at home while with him. The House will be refurnished with new furniture.

August, 1843. 24-6w

Mountain Beef.



THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jourdan Council of Ashe county, to furnish him regularly with the best beef Cattle his county affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily have to be made punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

August 27, 1843. 25:::tf.

$25 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C., on the 7th ult., a negro man named NAPOLEON. Said boy is a very bright mulatto, about 25 years old, bear sa down-cast, suspicious countenance, and has straight black hair. He is a shoemaker by trade, has his shoemaker's tools with him, and is very fond of spirits. He wore, when he left, a smoothe oil-cloth cap, blue broad-cloth coat, drab cloth pantaloons, and boots. He will no doubt try to pass as a free white man, and journeyman shoemaker, and possibly is endeavoring to make his way to a non-slave-holding State. Napoleon was formerly owned by Col. John H. Wheeler, and was purchased by him in Virginia, or in the eastern part of this State.

I will give a reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the apprehension of Napoleon, if taken in this county and delivered to me, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if taken up out of this county and confined in jail so that I get him again.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 4th, 1843. 106:::tf.

☞ The Charlotte Journal, Knoxville Argus, and Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 weeks and forward the account to the subscriber. L. S.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

SITUATED ON MAIN ST., ONE SQUARE SOUTH of the COURTHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING leased the *CHALOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds, polite and attentive Servants, and experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on main street, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 112...r

New Establishment.

Book-Bindery, and Blank-Book Manufactory,

LINCOLN PAPER-MILL, N. C.

D. & D. MOSTELLER

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlotte, Mecklenburg, and the adjoining counties, that they have commenced the above business at their Paper Mill, four miles from the village of Lincolnton, where they have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

Ladies Albums in plain and elegant bindings,
do Memorandum Books, do do
Students Note Books,
Music Books, various sizes,
do Paper do do
Gilt Note Paper do do
do Letter do
Writing Books for Schools
Cyphering do do do
Memorandum Books stitched,
do do , with loops
do do with pockets
Port Folios,
Scrap Books, Folio and Quarto sizes,
Herbariums do do do in Sheep,
Calf, Morocco and Russia Bindings, Close and Spring Backs, plain and Gilt
Ledgers from 2 to 10 quires each
Pocket Ledgers 1 and 2 do do with pockets
Journals, 2 to 10 quires each
Day Boooks 2 " 10 do do
Invoice do 2 " 6 do do
Record do 2 " 10 do do
Register do 2 " 8 do do
Bar do 1 and 2 do do
Cash do 1 to 6 do do
Receipt do Ruled and plain
Alphabets for Ledgers, plain and fancy Letters.

County Books, for County and Superior Courts and Register's Office, Ruled and bound to pattern on short notice. Law Books, Music Books, Old Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Reviews, Periodical Publications, Newspapers, &c., bound in plain and elegant bindings with neatness and despatch. Having purchased an entirely new set of Tools for binding, also, new and improved machinery for their Paper Mill and engaged an experienced Workman to conduct the Binding, they flatter themselves they will be able to produce paper and Blank Books equal to any manufactured at the North, if not superior, at the same prices. Well wishers to the South and Domestic Manufactures will do well to encourage this Establishment.

☞ Orders for Books or Books to bind, left with Mr. Robert G. Allison, Merchant, Charlotte, will be promptly attended to, and conveyed from, and to there, free of cost to the person sending it.

G. & D. M.

Aug. 1, 1843. 22:::r

TARIFF OF FREIGHTS ON THE SOUTH-CAROLINA RAIL-ROADS,

FROM CHARLESTON TO

	Columbia. $ cts.	Hamb'g. $ cts.
Salt per Sack, not exceeding 4 bushels,	40	40
Dry Goods, Shoes, Saddlery, boxes Furniture, Hats, Bonnets, and all measurement goods, per cubic foot,	12½	12½
Bacon, Bagging, Beeswax, Confectionary, Coffee, Copper, Drugs, Glass, Hides, Hardware, Lard, Butter, Leather, Molasses in Barrels, Mill and Grind stones, Oil, paints, Rope, Rice, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, Tin, and all other articles by weight, - - per 100 lbs.	25	25
Hogsheads of Molasses and Oil, - - per 100 lbs.	40	40
Do. do. if at risk of Shippers, - per 100 lbs.	25	25
Hogsheads and Pipes of Liquor, not exceeding 120 gallons, - - -	3 00	3 00
Quarter Casks and Barrels of Liquor, Beef, and Pork, Tongues and Fish, - - - - each,	75	75
Half Barrels, do do do - - - - - "	50	50
Kegs of Liqno not exceeding 5 gallons,r "	25	25
do do do 10 gallons "	50	50
Demijohns. Jars and Jugs, not exceeding 2 gallons, "	25	25
Do do do do 5 gallons "	75	75
Carboys of Vitriol, "	25	1 25
Barrels of Beets, Bread, Crackers, Flour, Potatoes, Fruit, Oysters, Onions and Ice, and all light barrels, - - "	50	50
Half Barrels. do do do do - - - "	37½	37½
Barrels of Lime, by the Car load, - - - - "	50	50
do do less quantity "	75	75
Smiths' Bellows, - - - "	1 50	1 50
Buckets and Tubs in nests, - "	50	50
Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Brooms, - - per doz.	37½	37½
Chairs, - - - "	3 00	3 00
Rocking Chairs, - - - each,	75	75
Cotton Gins, Fans and Mills, - "	3 50	3 50
Straw Cutters, - - - "	1 50	1 50
Ploughs and Wheel-Barrows, - "	50	50
Collars, - - - per doz.	75	75
Close Carriages, and Stage Coaches, - - - each,	15 00	15 00
Barouches and Phætons, - - "	10 00	10 00
Buggies and Wagons, - - "	7 50	7 50
Gigs, Sulkies, and common Jersey Wagons or Carryalls, - "	5 00	5 00
Specie, per 1,000 Dollars, - "	1 00	1 00
All small Packages, - - "	25	25
DOMESTIC PRODUCE.		
Cotton in round and square bales, at present rate per hundred lbs. (subject to variation by bale or by weight,)	25	25
Cotton Yarns, Cotton Fabrics, and Indigo, - - - per 100 lbs.	25	25
Grain, Oats, Bran, Rice Flour, in sacks, - per bush.	8	8
Corn Meal, Grist, Peas, Beans, Groundnuts, - "	10	10
Wheat, Rye, and Grass Seeds, - - - "	12½	12½
Hay, Blades, and Straw in bales, - - - - per 100 lbs.	20	20
(if sent by ton or car load, as may be agreed upon, the owners loading and unloading.)		
A single Horse, Mule, Ox, or Cow, - - - each,	10 00	10 00
Two do do do - - "	7 50	7 50
Three do do do - - "	6 00	6 00
[illegible]	5 00	5 00
Live Sheep and Goats, each (by car load,) - -	50	50
Lambs, Kids and Pigs, do do - - -	37½	37½
Calves, do - - -	1 00	1 00
Hogs, - - - per 100 lbs.	40	40
One or more of the above, if boxed, by measurement, Per Passenger Train, - - per foot.	12½	12½
Larger quantities of live stock, will be taken by weight; by the head, or Car, as may be agreed on by Superintendant of Transportation.		
Geese and Turkies in coops, - per head,	10	10
Ducks and Fowls do "	3	3
Eggs per dozen. in Boxes, Baskets or Tubs, - - -	2	2
Fruit and Vegetables, dried Peaches and Apples, - per bbl.	50	50
In smaller quantities in Boxes, Baskets, &c. pro rata, no Box or Basket less, - - - - -	25	25
Dogs in Baggage Car. whole distance, - - each,	1 00	1 00
Dogs, do 50 miles - "	50	50
Dogs, do 25 " - "	25	25

MARL per bushel, for first 10 miles 5 cents; 1 cent for every 10 miles additional.
BRICKS per thousand, for first 10 miles $2, and 50 cents for every 10 miles additional.
WOOD per cord, $1 for first 10 miles, and 25 cents for every 10 miles additional.
SPOKES and STAVES $1 50 cents per 1,000 for first 10 miles, and 25 cents for every 10 miles additional.
SHINGLES 75 cents " " " "
LUMBER, $1 50 per thousand for first 10 miles, and 25 cents for each additional 10 miles.

To be loaded and unloaded by the owners.

The rate of Freight between Columbia and Hamburg, will be as above, and to all intermediate stations between Branchville, and Columbia, and Hamburg, where the present freight exceeds, it shall be reduced to the rate specified as above.

The Company does not engage to notify Consignees of the arrival of Goods and Produce. They are considered as delivered when they have reached the Depot—but if not taken away, will be stored at the Depot at the risk of the owner.

Goods, Wares, Produce and Merchandize, consigned to the Company's Agent in Charleston, will be forwarded and shipped to any place of destination free of Commissions—the same, if intended for the interior of the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, unless otherwise directed, will be despatched by the first wagons offering for the place to which the Goods may be consigned. If destined for the Georgia Rail-Road, they will be sent to the Depot in Augusta immediately; provision being made in all the above cases, for the payment of Freight and expenses on the Road, to the Agent in Charleston or to the Company's Agent at the Depot, by whom the goods are forwarded.

☞ *Merchandize and Produce for transportation is received daily, (Sundays excepted,) at the Depots at Charleston, Columbia and Hamburg, and at all the intemediate stations.*

JOHN KING, JUNR., *Agent.*

July 81 1843. 20...3m

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Wm. J. Keahey, dec'd, are requested to present them properly authenticated to

B. OATES, Ex'r.

Charlotte July 31, 1843. 2?...3w

Law School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Law School in the Town of Charlotte, on the 1st of July next. His whole time (when off his circuit) will be devoted to the instruction of Students.

WILL: J. ALELANDER.

June 20, 1843. 17::::f.

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrotula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order ot place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards-st.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction and [illegible] from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near 3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwihstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced useing it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggist and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte,* by

BRALEY OATS.
74:::1y Druggist.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. LIN'S signature, thus:] *Doctor O'Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

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